

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.]

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1804.

[No. 1069.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Venue Store,

RUM

In hds. and lbs. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and lbs.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in lbs.
Sugar in hds. tierces and lbs.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.—Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which, are
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffles, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elaticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruffles, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicos,
Irish Linens, Silex do.,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats, and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

August 17.

Twenty Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's farm, in the county of Alexandria, district of Columbia, a Mulatto man called NATT COOK, about 6 feet high, between 35 and 40 years of age, long hair which he wears tied, a lock of white hair on the front of his head, a little to the left, a cooper by trade; he has several scars on his arms and wrists, a scar on his back occasioned by a scald, and several marks from a whip; he is very fond of drink and gambling; he took with him a variety of clothes and some cooper's tools. He crossed the Potomac at Georgetown a few days since, and will probably make for Baltimore, as he has been very anxious for some time past to go to sea. I will give the above reward for securing said fellow in any jail, so that I get him again, or thirty dollars, with reasonable charges if brought home. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing or carrying off said fellow at their peril.

C. F. Whiting.

July 11.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT and JOHN GRAY,
King street,

AN ELEGANT EDITION OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.
In four handsome Octavo Volumes—Price, well bound, Ten Dollars.

This edition is now offered to the public as a specimen of American paper and printing, which will not suffer by a comparison with any book printed in this country.

A GOLD MEDAL was given to Robert Carr, the Printer of this Bible, by the American Company of Booksellers, as the best specimen of Printing exhibited at their annual meeting at New York last June.

July 31.

350 bls. HERRINGS.

For Sale by the Subscribers—350 bls. well cured Herring; a quantity of second hand Rigging, four new sails for a Brig; a quantity of Blocks and three Anchors.

30 tierces of Rice,

50 bales Cotton,

1200 lbs. Indigo.

BILLS on Philadelphia and N w York.
Ricketts, Newton and Co.

July 26.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by Rob. and John Gray,

MEMOIRS

The LIFE of Dr. DARWIN.

By Anna Seward.

Price in boards, 1 dol. 75 cts.
Bound in Sheep, 2 — 00

Calf, gilt, 2 — 50

July 26.

Wanted to Hire,
A servant Woman: For one well acquainted with Cooking, Walking and House Work generally, liberal wages will be given.

Apply to the Printer.

July 26.

Printing executed at this Office with neatness and dispatch.

 The Ship United States, arrived at Liverpool on the 7th Inst., having a passage of 27 days from the Capes, and was preparing for the reception of FALL GOODS for Alexandria and George Town. We expect her early in September and wish to provide a return cargo for Liverpool; but if this cannot be accomplished, we will take FREIGHT for Cowes and a market, or direct to a port in Holland. We request an early application in order that we may give her dispatch as a regular trader.

We want to purchase 30,000 white oak barrel Staves.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Aug. 13.

For Freight or Charter,
To EUROPE or the WEST INDIES,
 The fine, fast sailing
Brig RACHEL,
JOHN GUTHRIE, Master:
Burthen 1200 lbs. in complete order for sea.
Apply to

M'Clean and Winterberry.

Aug. 21.

For NEW-YORK,
 The fast sailing Sloop
LITTLE JIM,
Thomas V. Butler, Master;
burthen about 400 lbs. For Freight or Passage apply to the captain on board at Merchant's Wharf, or

Daniel Murgatroyd,
King street.

Who has for Sale,

Berbon Gurrabs,
Nimposakic Cossas,
Chittabully Baftas,
Champore Cossas,
Jantally Mamoodys,
Johanna Lawns,
Table Cloths,
4th proof Jamaica Rum,
Country Gin, and
A few lbs. N. York Cargo Pork.

July 25.

For Freight or Charter,
 The Sloop Columbia,
burthen about 500 lbs.
Thos. R. Gardner, Master:
Apply to J. G. LADD.

Who has for Sale, received per said Sloop,
Fifteen punchcons
High flavoured Jamaica Spirits.

July 16.

For Freight or Charter,
To the WEST-INDIES,
 The Schooner
SPARROW,
GEORGE COLEMAN, Master:
Burthen from 7 to 800 lbs. Apply to the master on board, or to

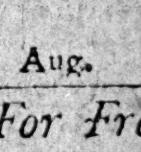
Marsteller and Young.

Aug. 21.

For CHARTER,
The fine, new American
Ship ORB,
Captain FARLEY,
About 450 hogheads burthen:
Now lying in Baltimore—will take a cargo to any port in Europe, and can proceed immediately. For terms apply to

William Hodgson.

Aug.

For Freight or Charter to Europe,
 The SHIP
WILLIAM and JOHN,
T. Woodhouse, Master:
Expected daily from Jamaica—carries 350 hds.
Tobacco. Apply to

James Wilson.

Aug. 14.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by the Subscribers,
100 pieces brown Russia Sheetings,
50 do. white do.
100 do. broad Diapers,
125 do. narrow do.
71 do. broad Russia Linens,
100 bolts Russia Duck,
50 do. Ravens do.
2000 pieces Nankeens,
10 chests fresh Hyson Tea,
2 tons Cordage assorted.

John G. Ladd.

Aug. 3.

Printing executed at this Office with neatness and dispatch.

JAMES BACON, AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington street,
Has just received from Philadelphia, New-York
&c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES
consisting of

Guapowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Pekoe, Padra,
Pouchong and
Com'n Souchong

Green coffee of superior quality,
Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugar,
W. India and Sugar House Molasses,
Choice old Madeira,
Particular Teneriffe,
Sherry,
Brussels,
Lisbon,
Malaga and
Port

Charet in small cases,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Antigua,
St. Croix, and
St. Kitts

Beet Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Beet Salad Oil,
Salt Petre, Allum, Madder, Coperas & Brine
ne.

Nutmegs, Cloves and Caffia,
McCayenne and black Pepper,
Alspice, race and ground Ginger,
Fig Blue and Polana Starch,
Dixon's Mustard,
Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,
Beet Chewing Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
Pearl Barley and Rice,
Shot assorted,
F and F F Gunpowder,
Single and double Battle do. in papers and
canisters,
Gun and Pistols Flints,
White and brown Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid
himself out for the supplying of private families
and in consequence thereof taken every pain,
possible in the selection of his goods, he flatters
himself from their superior quality, and the low
prices at which he will dispose of them, to be able
to give satisfaction to those who will please to
favor him with their custom.

June 11.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.

HAS FOR SALE
At the corner of Prince and Union Streets,
(JUST RECEIVED)

2,800 pieces NANKEENS,
165 do. Bandanno Handkerchiefs,
2 bales Sannahs,
2 do. Baftas,
1 do. Emerys,
1 do. blue Gurrabs,
1 do. India Chintz,
2 sacks Sago

1 bag Hops,
94 Birch Floor Mats,
3 cases and one case Women's Morocco
and Leather Shoes,

ALSO ON HAND,
Fifteen bales of India Cottons,
Confisting of

5 bales Baftas,
5 do. Emerys,
4 do. Sannahs,
1 do. Cassias,
30 pieces Black Satin,
2 sets Tea China,

Mens coarse, and women's Morocco and
leather shoes,
Leiper's Snuff in half lbs. and kegs,
1 case Mariner's Complices,
10 coils Cordage, assorted,
24 bags Pepper,
40 lbs. Beef No. I. and

A large quantity of red Seal Leather.

June 4.

To be Rented,

THE HOUSE formerly occupied by the subscriber on Wolfe street, having every convenience for a genteel family, with a large productive garden; the situation healthy and the house remarkably cool in the summer season. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

June 23.

CASH given for clean Linen
and Cotton Rag.

FRUIT, GROCERIES, &c.

FOR SALE,
At the subscriber's Store on Union Street,
Forty boxes

LISBON LEMONS,
equal to any ever at this market—West India
and New England Rum by the hhd. or barrel;
French Brandy in pipes; Sugar in lbs. nice Spa-
nish Segars by the box; Salad Oil by the box
or bottle; good English Cheese; Olives, soft
shell'd Almonds by the bale; English Walnuts,
Raisins by the box, Prunes, Figs, fresh Lemons,
Nice Smithfield Bacon Hams,
one small size, &c.

Abel Wilts.

July 5.

FRESH FRUIT

Of a superior quality.

JOHN A. BURFORD,
(Late Joseph Dyson's store, Prince street.)

Has this day received, per the brig
Neptune, from Lisbon,
LEMONS by the box or smaller quantity,
800 lbs. soft shell'd Almonds,
500 lbs. English Walnuts,
10 boxes of preserved Prunes,

All which are in excellent order, and the best
ever brought to this port.

Just received, per the brig Jo-
annah, from Newburyport, a few tierces first
quality SEED POTATOES.

July 5.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to leave this place early next fall,
offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, his
STOCK on HAND, consisting of a handsome se-
lection of

DRY GOODS

adapted to the present season. All persons
having claims against him are requested to present
them for settlement, and those indebted to him
will be pleased to make payment.

John Horburgh.

June 12.

ROBERT B. JAMESSON,

Offers for Sale,
80,000 lbs. GREEN COFFEE,
8,000 do. Cocoa,
20 hds. Muscovado Sugar,
20 bags of Cotton,
20 punch's fine flavor'd St. Croix Rum,
20 hds. Molasses,
20 pipes Holland Gin,

30 qr. chests of fresh Teas assorted,
10 pipes London P. Madeira,

8 co. old Port
4 do. P. Teneriffe
15 qr. casks Sherry, and
4 pipes Brussels

4 hds. green Copperas,
4 hds. Roll Brimstone,
2 hds. Madder,
2 hds. Allum, and

120 boxes Spanish Segars of different
qualities, with most other articles in the Grocery
Line.

May 29.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by subscription a comprehensive de-

scription of

The Harbour of St. John's,

IN

The Island of Newfoundland.

With the occupation and amusements of the in-
habitants; the government and trade of that
important British island; concluding with un-
dry observations in relation to

The Court of Vice Admiralty

Established there—well worthy the attention of
those merchants who are shippers to foreign
markets.

By a person who resided there three months of the
last Winter.

TERMS—The work shall be printed on fine

paper, and on delivery, subscribers to
pay Four Shillings.

Subscriptions

Public Sale.

On Thursday next, at four o'clock in the afternoon will be sold at the dwelling house of Mr. PUGH, Fairfax street,

A VARIETY OF

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
and sundry articles of Groceries.

Philip G. Marsteller.

August 20.

FRESH FRUIT.

JOHN A. BURFORD,

(Late Dyson's Store,) Prince Street, has this day received, per brig Rachel from Cadiz, brig Brothers Return from Amsterdam, and sloop Sparrow from Antigua,

4000 lbs. soft shell'd Almonds,

3000 Oranges,

30 lbs. Limes, packed in their natural soil,

49 boxes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins, by

the box or retail.

Fresh Lemons,

Cheery Wine of a superior quality,

And real Holland Gin.

Has always on Hand,

A general Assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c.

The above articles are all in fine order, and of excellent quality.

Aug. 22.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received by the brig Rachel from Cadiz,

FRESH LEMONS

And Muscatel and Bloom RAISINS,

by the box or retail,

Very nice, fresh OLIVES by the jar:

And from Amsterdam, by the Brother's

Return,

REAL HOLLAND GIN,

EMPTY GIN CASES.

And GLASS WARE afforted.

On Hand, as usual,

Oranges, Limes, Tamarinds, Nuts,

Fruit, Spanish Segars, (first quality) by the box or retail, with all kind of GROCERIES.

Also,

Fine fat Mackarel and Old Codfish, for family use.

Abel Willis.

August 20.

District of Columbia—to wit :

WHEREAS Samuel Cooper has this day by his petition in writing, applied to the Hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the Assistant Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein, that he is now in actual confinement in the jail bounds of the county of Alexandria, at the suit of Michael Riley, and that being unable to discharge said Riley's claim, with others against him, has offered to deliver up, for the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of the said Samuel Cooper, to attend at the Court House in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday the 25th instant, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the evening of that day, to shew cause why said prisoner shall not be discharged according to law.

By Order,

G. Deneale, c. e.

August 22.

Valuable Real Property and Household Furniture, FOR SALE.

I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday the 29th day of September next, that

HOUSE

and Improvements, at present occupied by my family, with the whole of the LOT on which the said House stands, containing two acres, bounded on the West by Washington street, and on the North by Orange street. This property is in a very handsome part of the town, and will answer both for a town and country house. Part of the lot is occupied as a garden, which is extensive and in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO,

My Household and Kitchen Furniture—consisting of tables, chairs, beds and bedding, bedsteads, book case, a quantity of books, bureau, chests of drawers, one Coache and Harps, &c. &c.

This property will positively be sold on that day for what it will bring, to satisfy a debt claimed from me by William Hepburn.

N. B.—The Houses and Lot will be disposed of at private sale, if a reasonable offer should be made for them at any time before the 29th day of September.

John Dundas.

Aug. 21.

Printing in all its various branches executed at this office with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

From Cobbett's Political Register, for June 16th, 1804.

Russia—The sanguine hopes, which some persons entertained of the interference of Russia in the present war, seem to be almost entirely dissipated. It was from the first evident, that this power, however great in itself, could do nothing in a war against France, without the hearty co-operation of Austria; and there were many and weighty reasons why that co-operation should not be obtained. It is rumoured on the continent, that a personal interview is about to take place between the emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia. Whether this interview will take place or not it is impossible for us to know; but those who wish not to be deceived will be careful not to found thereon any hopes of an offensive alliance between Russia and Prussia. Prussia dares not stir; and if she dared, she would not, while there was the least chance that England and Austria might profit from her movement.

France—It is said, that the French minister at Ratisbon has given in to the diet an answer to the note of Russia, and that Mr. Hedouville, the French ambassador has been recalled from Petersburg. This may be prematurely stated, but, it is by no means incredible; and that there is no doubt that Napoleon means not to yield even a hair's breadth to his brother emperor. The exaltation of Bonaparte has, it is said, been formally announced to all the courts of Germany, where there can be little doubt of his title being immediately acknowledged; and as to Russia, its withholding its acknowledgment for a time will be of very little use. The fact is, that when thirty five millions of people, such as the French people are, choose to say that they will have an emperor, an emperor they must have. It is the same with respect to the change of Europe. If the French people will revive the military age, the military age must be revived. Other nations may complain; universal philanthropy may put forth all its warning powers; merchants and shopkeepers may cry, like a Jew when you have kicked over his box of trinkets; but, still it is of no use. If a nation like the French, placed in the heart of Europe, and having a Government fully capable of giving effect to the general inclination; if such a nation, so situated and governed, will insist upon making the nations of Europe military nations they must become military, or they must be conquered by France to whatever extent France may think proper to carry her conquests. Nor will it, amongst those who take time to reflect, and whose souls are not absorbed in the love of wealth and of ease, be a subject of regret, that there has arisen a power capable of producing this change. Europe was buried in luxury and baseness.—They wanted something to rouse them, to chasten them, to render them more worthy of the delightful and favored land they inhabit. The scourge has been severe: some nations have been completely obliterated, the sword of chastisement is still going on; and it yet remains to know whether we shall prove ourselves worthy of remaining a free and independent nation, worthy of enjoying those blessing which were handed down to us by our forefathers.

The preparations for invasion are said to continue. That there have, however, been recently made any great additions to the force apparently destined against this country, no proof appears to exist. Indeed, it is so obviously the interest of the enemy to do nothing that we may be pretty well assured, that he will not, at present attempt a descent upon this country. He knows well that he has nothing to do but to leave us as we are, and in pursuit of our present systems, for the space of four or five years. If another sort of politicians were to take the helm, his plans might be disconcerted; but against Mr. Pitt and his systems Bonaparte must be mad, if he ever thinks of employing a single soldier, except by way of loupe garou, hoggabbling; and if he were an economist, he might make a considerable saving by quartering paste boards or wooden soldiers along the coast. The trial of the conspirators is going on at Paris. All good and loyal men will lament if Georges and his old companions should suffer. Let us hope that Bonaparte, now he is an emperor, will know how to admire the unparalleled loyalty of these gallant men. By pardoning them he would do more for his character than can ever be done for it by any other means.

Corpse Diplomatique.—The appointment of Mr. Arbuthnot to succeed Mr. Drummond, at Constantinople, is perhaps a change for the better; but would it not have been still more prudent to send to that im-

portant post a person of longer standing and greater experience. The Danes are in an excellent disposition, at this time; they are decidedly hostile to, and resolutely determined to resist, the farther encroachments of France. This very favorable circumstance we owe, in a great measure to the zeal, ability, experience, and conciliating manners of Mr. Liston; and though one could have wished him to remain at Copenhagen, yet there is every reason to hope that his place will be very satisfactorily supplied by Mr. Garhke, who is appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to that court, and who is extremely well calculated to cherish and preserve a disposition favorable to this country. Amongst the late promotions, every one who is acquainted with the character of Mr. Thornton late Secretary of legation in America will rejoice to see, that he is going to the court of Berlin. But who is to go to St. Petersburg. Is it possible that in this critical state of Europe, no exchange of ambassadors is to take place there; cannot Mr. Pitt find among all his numerous friends one experienced person of high rank and of great consideration to send to that court; British economy is the strongest thing in the world: we very contentedly bear taxes, till we can hardly stagger along under them, in order to enrich the Jews of the change; but we look at a guinea and turn it ten times over, before we will part with it for the purpose of adding to the allowance of an ambassador, though we know, that in many cases, and indeed, in most cases the success of his efforts depends upon the expences he is able to go into.

This is the folly of other nations. It is a plant peculiar to this soil, and it has grown with more rankness than ever, since the commencement of the power of Mr. Pitt, who, rocked in the cradle of party, nursed in the house of commons, has never attached much importance to anything but the result of a debate. The bark, indeed, has of late years, been the rival of St. Stephens; and very lately the circumstance of the times, have produced a rage for volunteering, and military projects: but, towards our diplomatic concerns his attention seems never to have been, even by chance, directed. Of the gifts that Lord Harrowby has in this way, we shall, probably, be made acquainted by woeful experience. As somewhat connected with this subject, the answer which the French have published to the circular note of Lord Hawkesbury, may here be mentioned. I was by no means difficult, to triumph over so miserable a performance, a performance that would have been a disgrace to any man, and what then must it be to a minister of state of a great nation? Thus it is that we have sunk and are sinking in the eyes of Europe. We have lost our ancient spirit for solid wisdom, firmness, and energy. The nations of the world now behold in our statesmen, a set of shuffling sophists, prevaricating disputants, who place reliance, not upon their character and abilities, or, in the last resort, upon the spirit of the country, but upon th' acuteness, their cunning tricks, their outstanding of their opponents, not recollecting, that such qualities and arts, though the only resource of petty states, are sure to be the ruin of a great kingdom, if employed for any considerable length of time.

State of Parties—The late divisions in the house of Commons would seem to indicate that the present ministry stand upon a foundation not much more solid than the last. What the division of the night (Friday) may produce, I know not; but it is not expected that it will discover any symptoms favorable to the minister. Very deep and general discontent at the conduct of Mr. Pitt, in patching up the ministry, prevails through the country, and is heard amongst all ranks, and all descriptions of persons. His literary partisans, in whom by the bye, he is extremely poor, have tried to its utmost the cry against coalitions and the forcing of ministries upon the king. This trick succeeded to a miracle twenty years ago; but tricks of this sort seldom succeed a second time, especially when people have paid so dearly for them. Some faint attempts have been made to conjure up the ghost of jacobinism and again to make Mr. Pitt the anti-jacobin hero. If this could be accomplished, then, indeed, were we safe. But, alas! the materials are wanting, Bonaparte has completely extinguished the principle: and it would be utterly impossible to make any one man in England, except he be the anti-jacobin by trade, listen, for a single moment, to any harangue upon the subject. The "pilot that weathered the storm" is, therefore in a situation entirely new: he can expect no support from the persuasion, which prevailed during the last war, that the duration of his power was identified with the existence of the monarchy.

Many persons very anxious for the welfare of that monarchy, entertain an exactly opposite opinion. He has no resources left. He has nothing new to offer. He has no shrewd schemes for the extension of trade, the augmentation of riches, and the discharge of debt, have been tried, and have been proved to be bubbles. Men have had time to reflect; they have traced him through his measures, and the consequence of his measures. Those who are the least capable of inquiry, compare the state of the country, when he took possession of it 20 years ago, with its present state: they know well without any reasoning upon the subject, they feel, that he has had the absolute command of the nation from that day to this; and they fail not to draw a conclusion by no means advantageous to him, but not, for that reason, the less rational or just. In their comparison they forget not the situation of our constant rival and enemy. They remember the decrepit state of France, they remember the boundaries of her territory, and her influence at the time when all the power of England was lodged in the hands of Mr. Pitt; and they cannot help observing the fearful change that has taken place since he has been the depository of that power.—This is a course of reasoning so natural, that it is, and must be pursued by every mind. It is not therefore to a division in the House of Commons that I look in order to be able to calculate the duration of Mr. Pitt's power; but to the steady, the rapidly advancing, and the finally irresistible effect of public opinion as to the past, aided by the force of the events which will inevitably arise from the perseverance in those systems, upon the success of which Mr. Pitt's reputation was founded, as it is yet thought to rest. We do not live in times, when a ministry is to be supported for any considerable period, by court intrigue, or by party juggling or arrangement. We are going on at present under certain systems, which independent of all adventitious circumstances, must sink either the minister or the country. As an enemy of these systems, I wish them to die a natural death; because if they are prematurely cut off by an event, which they can have no share in producing, both they and their founder may one day revive. By all means therefore, it is desirable that Mr. Pitt should meet with no other interruption than that which will naturally arise from an opposition испытание and from the effects of his measures out of doors. The cause of interruption alluded to, and which, on other accounts, every man in the kingdom would join in deplored, must be particularly painful to the members of the opposition, who in that case, would find themselves somewhat in the situation of the boxer whose antagonist, when just about to yield was crushed by the falling of a house, leaving the question of victory undecided.

FROM THE REGISTER.

IN reviewing the acts of the present administration, none appear to me so materially to affect the prosperity of our country, as their attacks upon the Judiciary... Their errors or misconduct in other instances may injure particular classes of citizens, or be in some degree felt by the whole community—trade may be embarrassed, the public expenses increased, or the public money wasted; but by destroying the independence of the judges, the barrier which the constitution had raised to guard us from the ambitious views or unconstitutional measures of the executive, is removed, and consequently the safety of the nation endangered.

Sensible as Mr. Jefferson and his partisans were, that many of their intended measures were not sanctioned by the constitution, they early saw the necessity of endeavouring to intimidate, or render dependent the guardians of it. A systematic plan seems to have been adopted, which they have pursued with unremitted perseverance. By removing some, and impeaching others, they hope to attain their end: that they could not have adopted a more proper course for attaining it, every man acquainted with human nature, will readily acknowledge. The Judges of England celebrated for their wisdom, and of acknowledged impartiality in suits between subjects, were previous to the act of Parliament which declared they should hold their offices during good behaviour, entirely devoted to the crown. The justice of the case, their sense of duty, nay even their oaths did not prevent them from obeying its commands, when they knew that a removal from office would be the consequence of their refusal. The patriotism of the present judges of the United States, may make them scorn the dictates of interest, and their firmness may destroy the

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xious for the welfare of the country. All his extension of trade, lies, and the dis- tries. Men have had traced him through the least capable state of the possession of it at present: they are the least capable. To decide that the act of Congress which repealed a law of the preceding session, under which the late judges of the circuit courts were appointed, was unconstitutional, it is not necessary to be either a lawyer or a statesman; it is only requisite to refer to that article of the constitution, which declares, that "the judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts shall hold their offices during good behaviour." Notwithstanding the sophistry of the majority in Congress, and their laboured distinction between removing the judges from their office, and taking the office from the judges, what language can be more explicit—what man of common sense can suppose, that Mr. Jefferson believed for a moment, that the measure was constitutional? But if positive evidence is required that he thought the arguments of his party unfounded, and that he knew at the time he signed the act, that he was violating the constitution he had sworn to support, his draught of a constitution for the state of Virginia, published in the Appendix to his Notes, will fully establish it. He there proposes that the judges of the Superior Courts shall hold their offices "during good behaviour," or the existence of their courts; thereby plainly expressing his construction of the words "during good behavior," viz. that they entitled the judges to hold their offices and receive their salaries, although their courts were destroyed, provided they behaved themselves well. In the case of the judges of the Inferior Courts, therefore, whose independence he did not consider essential, and whose office it might be necessary at a future period to abolish, he took care to add a restrictive clause which gave the Legislature a power, that without it, in his opinion, they would not have possessed. Yet although the constitution of the United States, including the judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts in the same sentence declared, that they should hold their offices "during good behaviour," without any other restriction. Mr. Jefferson when he found it necessary to promote his views, pretended to believe that Congress had the power of removing the judges by destroying their courts.

Such, fellow-citizens, has been the conduct of the man whom you have chosen to rule over you. To secure his continuance in office, he shrinks not from the performance of acts which subject him to the charge of knowingly violating the constitution—of violating it too in that part which the framers of it intended should serve as its defense. Reflect, I beseech you, on the danger you incur by encouraging the destruction of that check on the legislative and executive branches which was intended to prevent their abusing the powers confided to them—that if in consequence of your neglect or concurrence, the already tottering pillar of the Judiciary is thrown down, your constitutional rights have no other support than the integrity and patriotism of those to whose care you have entrusted them; a support compared to which in strength I fear "the spiders most attenuated thread is cord, is cable."

NUMA.

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NORFOLK, August 18.

Yesterday evening, captain Bowers, of the brig Commerce, in 44 days from London, furnished us with files of London papers up to the 30th of June; and what is rather extraordinary, notwithstanding they are very late from Europe, they contain scarcely a line interesting to the American reader. We shall, however, give some extracts in our next.

A plan, says a London print, has been presented to the Minister of the French Marine Department, to raise a corps of swimmers, from the children of sailors. They are to be educated at the expense of the public, to learn to swim, to plunge, to climb the side of a ship, and to board. From the age of 12 to 25 they will be obliged to serve their country; after that period may dispense of themselves; 25 to 50 to be on board each man of war, and to receive the double pay of sailors. Their arms are a sword, dagger, and a boarding axe. In case of imminent attack, to be used as occasion requires. Their number is proposed to be 12,000 distributed and distributed in 24 of the principal sea ports.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23.

MR. SNOWDEN—Sir,

I have selected some thoughts in a leisure hour from celebrated Authors, and written others, which are at your service.

Yours respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Maxims and Detached Thoughts.

How many at the present juncture of affairs are to be found of those who turn the world upside down; money, not virtue nor yet well-earned fame, being their highest consideration.

Few things tend to the happiness of families more than proper discipline; each individual should have a province allotted them; let there be time and place for every thing, and be sure to begin and end all with prayer.

Charity construes all things favourably as the case will permit, forgives every one, serves all, and hopes to thine.

Frugality is truly commendable when joined with liberality; setting aside superfluous expences, in order to relieve the necessitous, is an act which the Recording Angel will not fail to engrave in golden characters on Heaven's Eternal Book.

Five qualities are requisite to the forming a complete officer:—Ability, Integrity, Dispatch, Patience and Perseverance—all of which were found united in the departed HAMILTON.

It is much more easy to wear an appearance of cheerfulness, when the heart is oppressed, than those unacquainted with affliction can imagine; some are known to withhold the tear and swallow the groan, while anguish, like a vulture, is feasting on the heart strings; but when the heart is elated with joy it is extremely difficult, no doubt, for the countenance to assume the look of sorrow.

Never esteem any man, or yourself the more for possessing money, nor think the meager of either for the want of it; nor yet term this one, or that one vulgar, the noblest minds often being found in the vale of obscurity.

(To be continued.)

We have stated on information which will not be contradicted, that Spain has refused to ratify the convention, heretofore agreed on, which convention among other stipulations, allowed to the citizens of the United States an indemnity for the spoliations committed on their property by the government and subjects of Spain. The reason assigned by Cevallos for this refusal was expressed as follows: "The accession of Louisiana has so varied the relations between Spain and the United States, that we cannot and will not ratify the convention."

Hence it appears that the boasted acquisition of Louisiana, which has been so much trumpeted and celebrated by our leading string administration, and for which we have paid fifteen millions of dollars, or nearly one fifth part of the whole amount of our national debt, may cost fifty millions more to quiet the possession—This boasted bargain turns out to be, neither more nor less than a purchase of individual injury and national dishonor—Of individual injury, being the cause of an absolute refusal to ratify an act of just retribution to our citizen,—Of National dishonor, inasmuch as the refusal is made by a government, which a proper exertion of our power could have compelled to the performance of its engagements, and even shaken to the base of its authority.

But the energies of our country are paralysed, and her resources wasted in the trembling hands to which they have been confided. The claims of our citizens are disregarded, and the character of the nation, when brought into competition with the ease and convenience of our rulers, is an object of no importance.

The frown of war might shorten their stay in office—peace must, therefore, be maintained at any sacrifice.

(Philad. Reg.)

The depredations of the English and French, French and English, on the unprotected commerce of the United States, continue daily to blacken the pages of our gazettes—We are assured by a gentleman of veracity, that in the case of the Swan, belonging to this port, lately sent into Halifax, the most undeniable evidence of the property being American, were exhibited

to the commander of the Driver; yet "on suspicion of having Dutch property on board," she has been sent in. The Federal Administrations permitted vessels to arm in their own defence; and every principle of justice requires, that the permission should be renewed.

(Boston pap.)

Extract of a letter from Natchez, dated 28th June, 1804.

Crops of Cotton and Corn are very promising—larger crops of the former will be raised this year, than have been for several years past.

Bacon sells at from 8 to 10 dolls. per cwt. Whiskey, 75 to 87 1-2cts. per gallon. Flour, 6 to 10 dollars per barrel. Corn, 75 cents to 4 dollars per barrel, and very scarce. Rape and Kentucky bagging in no demand?

Extract of a letter dated Nantz, 10th June, 1804.

I now inform you that a new duty of 30 centimes per ton has been but a few days ago established by government on all foreign vessels entering the river Loire.—Said duty appears to be peculiar to this river, as the act of government does not say that it shall be raised in any other river but the Loire.

The case of the ship Minerva of Boston, captain Job, William Hall, mentioned in my last, was ultimately decided by the minister of marine at Paris. She was ordered out of the port as coming from England, so no American vessel will in future be admitted to enter in any port of France when coming from Great Britain.

Perhaps it would be adviseable that the merchants of the United States do not send their vessels to Falmouth, Cowes, or any port of Great Britain for a market, when they have some views on France. In this last place the island of Re would be the most proper place to touch at to be informed of the state of markets in France.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool dated June 6.

"Our Prints will inform you, that the report of the committee, respecting the Corn laws, has not yet been taken fully into consideration, and it is doubted by many whether any thing will be done this session. We suppose that those who are intended for Ireland, in particular, will contend for some better encouragement to the agriculture of that kingdom, and the importation of grain from hence, into great Britain, at a lower average price than that proposed. The prices of grain seem to be looking upwards, yet the demand is laguid.

"It has just come to our knowledge, that the orders in Council, which were heretofore granted immediately, on application, for the admission to entry for home consumption, in this country, of certain goods imported in American and other foreign vessels, have been refused, and in which refusal it is probable, our government may persist. We think it may be useful to you, to be apprized of this."

WHAT IS MY THOUGHT LIKE?

An Extract.

By way of relieving the topic of electing (which just now is become as much the subject of the drawing room as the porter-house) we agreed the other night, in a genteel mixed company, where I was present, to play at What is it Like? But as some of your readers may not know this old English play from its general title, permit me to explain it to them. The method is this: Some one of the company is chosen a President, who appoints a theme so: the rest to work upon, by thinking of some one person or thing, and demanding of every one present What is it Like. The president, by the bye, does not disclose the object of his thoughts till each has first named his similitude. This done, he publishes aloud what he thought on, and calls upon every one in turn to make good his comparison.

The fetches and strains of invention on this occasion are very diverting, and often afford as much matter for admiration as for mirth—the president for the time being is the sole judge, and, after a full hearing, declares whose similitude appears to be most apropos; whereupon some little prize is assigned to the victor.

The lady of the house, whose good sense and agreeable temper would procure her the privilege of leading most assemblies, had the chair for this night. Round her sat five other ladies and five gentlemen. As soon therefore as she had determined on the subject, she put the question, and every one was asked What is it Like? But as I have not permission to give the names of the company, I shall only make use of the christian names of the ladies and use fictitious ones for the gentlemen.

Athenais compared it to a scoundrel; Lady Charlotte to snuff; Aurelia to a hog; Diana to a spaniel; Lady Dorothy to a lock; Mentor to Don Quixote; Dick Tell-truth to a mat; Jack Sarcasm to a toad; Will Banter to butter; and Colonel Standard to gunpowder.

When each had delivered an opinion in this order, the president named Modern Patriotism to be the subject she had pitched upon, and then going round, demanded of each person a reason for their comparisons, which they justified in the following manner:

Athenais said Modern Patriotism was like a scoundrel, because it reflected upon the light.

Lady Charlotte said it was like snuff, valued for being pungent.

Aurelia pleaded it was like a hog, because whoever entered on it must either sink or keep in motion.

Diana contended it was like a spaniel, because it fawned when it had a mind to come in, and barked when it was utterly excluded.

Lady Dorothy said it was like a lock, never to come further than the door, and to be managed by a master-key.

Mentor compared it to Don Quixote, because it was the complete character of lunacy.

Dick Tell-truth argued it was like a mat, made only to be trodden upon.

Jack Sarcasm likened it to a toad, because it had a wide mouth, quick eyes, and a belly full of poison; it subsisted upon the thinnest diet, and whenever it complained it was always a sign of good weather.

Will Banter compared it to butter, because the least degree of natural heat spoilt its consistency.

Colonel Standard, who was asked last, defended his comparison by saying it was like gun powder, because it began in a blaze and ended in a stink.

The several similes being thus explained, the Lady President gave judgment in the following manner: "That she had never before seen the opinions of chance so ably defended and assimilated; but as it fell under her peculiar jurisdiction to adjudicate the priority to some one person, her most impartial judgment led her to bestow it on Colonel Standard, who had not only given a just simile, but had in that simile, and the reason for it, abridged the whole history of Modern Patriotism.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of a part of Major Thomas Aft's LAND, advertised in this paper, was postponed until Wednesday the 5th day of September next, at 4 o'clock, A. M. when the sale will again commence on the premises, near the lands of Mr. Jonah Thompson.

This sale will be sold in convenient LOTS, some of which are, in point of situation, equal to any in the vicinity of Alexandria.

Richard M. Scott,
Francis Peyton,
Amos Alexander,

August 23.

Smithfield Bacon Hams.

THE subscriber has just received 2000 lbs. of Smithfield BACON HAMS, consisting in the greatest part of nice small Hams of from 6 to 12 pounds weight.—An assortment of Liverpool

STONE WARE, consisting of jugs, pitchers, and pickle pots of different sizes.

Abel Willis.

Aug. 23.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF William H. & Enoch M. Lyles.

Is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All those indebted to the said firm are earnestly requested to discharge their accounts, and those to whom the said firm may be indebted to come forward before either party, and have their claims satisfactorily adjusted.

WILLIAM H. LYLES

Will continue to do business at the old stand, next door to Bennett and Watts's, with the determination of keeping a constant supply of the best selected GOODS—which will be sold at the most reduced rates for CASH.

Aug. 23.

LIFE Of General Washington.

SUBSCRIBERS to the life of General Washington are respectfully informed, that the FIRST VOLUME is ready for delivery at the store of JAMES KENNEDY, Sen.

King Street:

Five DOLLARS are to be paid by each subscriber on delivery—that is, one Dollar for the binding this in calf, gilt and P. or D. la., in advance for the Second Volume, agreeable to the terms of subscription.

Aug. 23.

50c.

**ROBERT & JOHN GRAY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED**

A large supply of Dr. Stoughton's GENUINE BITTERS,

The happy effects, and superior efficacy of these bitters, can be testified by hundreds in Alexandria and its neighbourhood, during the preceding sicknesses last summer. We believe that every person, who then persevered in regularly taking them, resisted the attacks of the fever. They brace the constitution, create appetite, assist digestion, and relieve the cholix; in short, in all complaints of the stomach and bowels they have been proved to be eminently efficacious. Hence, they resist malignant fevers, and are a preventive to theague. A course of these bitters, begun now, may prove highly beneficial, as they will gradually prepare the system to undergo the danger of a sickly summer.

There are many counterfeits. Purchasers will please to observe that the genuine Stoughton's Bitters are sealed with the first letter of the Doctor's surname, and full directions pasted on each bottle. Tavern keepers and liquor stores, will find it to their advantage to use them, as from superior strength alone they may be considered to cost no more than the truth so often imposed upon them. They are also sold by Rapine, Conrad and Co. Capitol Hill, City of Washington; Mr. March, George Town, and Mr. A. Buck, Frederickburg. *Also just received.*

ESSENCE OF SPRUCE.

Beer made with this article, is well known to be the most wholesome and least expensive mixed beverage for the summer season.

C L E R M O N T,

THE place where the Rev. Mr. Davis lately lived, about four miles from Alexandria, will be leased to a good tenant who will keep the place in good repair, and comply with the terms of the lease; to such tenant I will lease the place for fourteen years from January next. The house will be put in good repair for the reception of a careful tenant, and none else need apply.

Any person who wishes to become the tenant will call on the subscriber who will shew the place.

This place is handsomely situated, having a good view of Alexandria from the house, and a very large meadow about two hundred yards below, excellent well water and two good springs, with an ice house and every convenience necessary for a gentleman farmer. For terms apply to

B. Dulany.

N. B. The dwelling has twelve rooms in it and two passages.

Shuter's Hill, Aug. 17.

d⁴w

JAMES SANDERSON,
At his store the corner of King and Fairfax streets.

OFFERS FOR SALE,
The following articles of the best quality:

London P. Madeira Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Old Sherry in quarter casks,
Dry Lisbon do.
Old Port in bottles,
Cognac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirit,
Holland Gin,
Whiskey,
Loaf Sugar,
British Sail Canvas, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7,
Russia do. first quality,
Juniper Berries in bags,
Coarse Hats in cases,
Pickle and Preserving Pots, Jugs, &c. &c.

Aug. 8.

June 4. d³teo

WILLIAM RAMSAY

BEING anxious to close his former business, requests all those who are indebted to him to settle their accounts as early as possible, and those who have claims against him will please present them for adjustment.

TO RENT,

The Dwelling House and Store in Prince street one door east of the house occupied Dr. E. C. Dick; they are both in good repair. Possession may be had immediately. Apply as above.

June 4. d³teo

Notice.

The Firm of LIBBY, CARNE & SLADE, commonly known by the name of CARNE and SLADE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent and in perfect good harmony: in future the business will be carried on by

LIBBY and CARNE,

at their old store in Fairfax street, and by

CHARLES SLADE,

on Prince street, between Ricketts and Newton's corner and P. Wanton's store. They take this opportunity of making their grateful acknowledgments to the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement they have experienced since they have been in this country, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors, so long as they shall be thought to merit them. In addition to their spring importation they have lately received a quantity of

Crowley Steel and Shot,

and for the season their assortment is good. They expect this Fall a very general assortment of HARDWARE at both houses.

Those to whom they are indebted will be pleased to present their accounts for settlement, and those who are indebted to them will please make payment to them at either house, with all convenient speed, as they are anxious to have their accounts closed as soon as possible. Those whose debts have been long standing will not, we hope, expect any further indulgence, otherwise they shall be obliged to have recourse to such measures as they would wish to avoid.

Aug. 3. (a 4) d³teo

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Woman competent to the household business of a small family. As considerable trust will necessarily be reposed in her, liberal wages will be given to one of good character, and none else need apply.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 16. d

To Rent,

A handsome three story BRICK HOUSE, in complete repair.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 11. 3¹/₂ w

To Rent,

And possession given immediately, a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, situated in a pleasant part of the town. For particulars enquire of Ricketts, Newton and Co.

July 27. d

LEONARD-TOWN
JOCKEY CLUB RACES:

ON the third Monday in October next, a purse of Forty Guineas will be run for over the Leonard town course the four mile heats, and on Wednesday the following day a purse of Twenty Guineas will be run for over the same course the two mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the said Club.

Enoch L. Millard, Sec'y
Leonard-town, August 21. 3¹/₂ w

July 27.

LEONARD-TOWN

PRINTED DAILY BY?

TRAVELS IN GREECE.

**PROPOSALS,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THE TRAVELS OF
Anacharsis the Younger,
IN GREECE:**

During the middle of the fourth Century, before the Christian Era,
With copious Notes and References.

BY
THE ABBE BARTHELEMY,
Keeper of the Medals in the Cabinet of the King of France, and Member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres.

Translated from the French.
First American, from the fourth London edition.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

THE work now offered to the American reader exhibits a complete view of the antiquities, manners, customs, religious ceremonies, laws, arts, and literature of ancient Greece, at the period of its greatest splendor. A knowledge of these has hitherto been only attainable by a laborious perusal of writers who have been little solicitous to join entertainment with instruction. The Travels of Anacharsis, on the contrary, are so written, that the reader may frequently be induced to imagine he is perusing a work of mere amusement, invention, and fancy; till his eye glances to the bottom of the page, when he perceives there is scarcely a sentence, and not a single fact or circumstance, but is supported by the authority of some ancient author. The amazing number of these quotations may, perhaps at first sight, seem to have been unnecessary, and to have more the appearance of a parade of erudition, than to be of any real utility; but it is to be remembered that, at the same time that they must be highly acceptable to the man of real learning, by enabling him to refer immediately to the original author, they are extremely useful, nay, we may say, absolutely necessary, even to such readers as can never be supposed to have any intention to consult the authorities quoted; as they clearly shew that such an idea, or such a circumstance, is not merely a decoration, or the offspring of the fancy of the author, but immediately taken from some ancient writer, and therefore perfectly accordant to the general scope and plan of the work.

T E R M S.

I. The first Edition in America of Anacharsis' Travels, will be composed in four Vols octavo.

II. It shall be printed on handsome wove paper and a new type casting for the purpose. Each Volume will contain about 400 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers, per Vol. bound and lettered, will be 2 dollars; in boards, 1 dollar and 75 cents, to be paid on the delivery of each Volume.

The European Edition sells at 12 dollars per sett.

IV. There shall be a handsome Map of Greece given with the first Volume, to be executed by one of the best Engravers.

V. Those who obtain ten Subscribers and become responsible for the payment of the same shall receive one copy gratis. The work is now at Press, and shall be finished with all possible dispatch.

Subscriptions to the above work received at Robert & John Gray's book Store, Alexandria.

TO HIRE,
An excellent House Servant
and his wife. Enquire of

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

August 9. 2¹/₂ w

Robert and John Gray

*Have just received,
A SUPPLY of Super Royal,
Royal,
Medium,
Demy,
Folio and
Quarto Post*

And Fools Cap

July 18.

Lands for Sale or Rent.

I will either sell or rent my TWO FARMS in the neighbourhood of Fredericksburg, known by the names of *Chatham* and *Clarke*. The first containing about eleven hundred acres, on which

there is a good MERCHANT MILL, and an excellent FISHERY. The other supposed to be

about four hundred acres, one hundred of which are now in corn, and in good order for sowing wheat. They are both in a high state of cultivation. In either event, I will dispose of a part of the Negroe, Stock, and Household Furniture.

Letters directed to me in Alexandria, paid, will be duly attended to.

William Fitzhugh.

August 10. 2¹/₂ w

S. S N O W D E N

July 20.

Want

A servant Woman with Cooking, Wash-

ing, &c. liberal wages.

July 21.

On T

At 10 o'clock, wi

In blhd.

Gin in pipes and

Whiskey and A

Sugar in blhd.

Chocolate

White and brown

Mold and dipt

Raisins in kegs,

Figs in kegs and

Queen's Ware in

HOUSEHO

&

A Variety

amo

Cloths, Coal

Duffles, Plains,

Serges, Elastick

Calimancoes, R

Clinton and Ca

Irish Linens, Sil

Osnaburg and T

Muslin and Mu

India Muslins an

Bandanna Handk

Colou'd Thread

articles.

August 17.

Twenty Five

RAN AWAY fr

the county of Alexan

a Mulatto man calle

feet high, between 3

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and several marks fro

of drink and gamblin

ty of clothes an

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securing said fellow

him again, or thir

charges if brought

veils and others are

playing or carrying of

July 11.

JUST I

By ROBERT a

Ki

AN ELEG

THE H C I

in four handsome Oc

boud,

This edition is no

specimen of America

will not suffer by a

printed in this country

A GOLD

Robert Carr, the P